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Accounting, Organizations and Society: A Bibliometric Study Based on the Science Direct Database during the year, 2005-2014.

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**Accounting, Organizations and Society:
A Bibliometric Study Based on the Science Direct Database
during the year, 2005-2014.**

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Abstract: A total of 1000 papers from selected journal "Accounting, Organizations and Society" from the subject area of Social sciences has been considered as the major source of data collected from Science Direct Bibliographic database for the present research work as a survey of 10 years (2005-2014) a citation length of whole study. The study examines the various aspects of the journal such as: Authors productivity, degree of collaboration, authorship pattern, citation pattern, productive countries and institutions, prolific author, scholarly publications and research excellence etc. The paper highlights institutions by distribution of their productivity. The research output of this study provides a better understanding of patterns, trends and several important quantitative factors in the area of Social Sciences.

Key words : Bibliometrics, Science Direct, Authors productivity, Degree of collaboration, Authorship pattern, Citation pattern, Productive countries and institutions, Prolific authors, Scholarly Publications, Research Excellence, LIS, Accounting Organizations and Society, Research Output.

Paper type: Bibliometric study

Introduction : Across the broad areas of pure Science, Engineering and Technology, Faculty of medicine, Agriculture, Management, Social Sciences and Arts and Humanities, top 25 hottest articles are most popular among researchers is the cutting edge contribution of Science Direct database and internet based knowledge hub. The purpose of the study is a Research on bibliometric dimension of published papers in Social Sciences of the journal Accounting, Organizations and Society undertaken a coverage period of ten years from 2005-2014 with an assessment of quantitative aspects of research papers.

Literature Review

Literature review is a survey of sources within a field of study, and is an integral part of a research work. A literature review includes both summary and synthesis and provides with an overview of the scholarly work that has been done critically on a particular topic.

(Angadi, Mallikarjun et. al; 2006), in his study attempts to analyse quantitatively 358 publications published by the social scientists of Tata Institute of Social Sciences during 2001-2004 in various Departments and Research Units for authorship pattern and collaboration trend. The results indicate that 90.22 % of papers were single authored followed by two authored papers - 5.86 % and three authored papers - 3.35 %. Most prolific authors were Shalini Bharat (21), M. M. Koganuramath (18), Mallikarjun Angadi (13), R. N. Sharma (13), Chhaya Datar (12), Siva Raju (12), and Sarthi Acharya (10). The most preferred journals by the social scientists were: Economic and Political Weekly, Indian

Journal of Social Work and Indian Journal of Labour Economics, with four papers each. Publication Density observed in the present study was 1.46.

In a study (Sethi and Panda;2013) examines the trend in social science research output, degree of collaboration in research, extent of authors' productivity, growth pattern of literature and far reaching productive regions visualizing the social science research at length. The study resultantly connotes and indicates that, the researchers participation in research and development and research output has set the pace vertically as determining a changing convenience of 21st. century, causes motivation to novice researchers.

(Gan, Chunmel and Wang,Weijun; 2014),conducted a study and noticeably articulated social media research in journals under the subject category "Information Science & Library Science" of the Social Science Citation Index. The Result shows that, social media research steadily increased from the period of 2002 to 2013 and the annual publication output in 2012 and 2013 were almost half of the total. A total of 9,851 pages, 29,433 cited references, 1,540 authors and 3,740 citations were identified in all 646 articles, with the average per article of 15.25 pages, 45.46 cited references, 2.38 authors and 5.79 citations. Analysis of countries and journals suggested an uneven distribution of publications on national and journal levels. The USA attained a leading position by contributing the largest share of articles. UK, Spain and China were the other three top productive countries in total publications. 73.53% of the total articles were published in 25 journals with impact factors ranging from 0 to 5. More than half (51.24%) journals had an impact factor between 1 and 3. Journal of Health Communication with 2.079 IF had published the most articles. The most commonly used author keywords appeared in the articles were "social media", "social network", "Internet", "communication", "Web 2.0", "blog", "Twitter", "Facebook" and "virtual community".

In view to measure the scientific temper of publication output and to examine the citation pattern in the area of social sciences (Sethi and Panda;2014) conducted a study and the core findings of the study enunciates that, the momentum in quantum of publication output and the participation of number of researchers in research and development has already been accelerated generally in social sciences at a vertical direction. USA has been proved as a most productive country. Besides, the period 2006-2010has identified as one of the most productive time zones having highest publication of papers in the journals.

(Kirtania, Deep Kumar; 2018), acclaimed a research study to trace out the growth and development social science literature in open access environment published from India. Total 1195 open access papers published and indexed in Scopus database in ten years have considered for the present study. Research publication from 2008 to 2017 have been analyzed based on literature growth, authorship pattern, activity index, prolific authors and institutions, publication type, channel and citation count have examined to provide a clear picture of Indian social science research. The study explores the dominance of shared authorship and sixty percentages of total articles have been cited. This original research paper described the research productivity of social science in open access context and will be helpful to the social scientist and library professional as a whole. Moreover the study focused and describes the distribution of India's Activity Index (AI) in open access social science research. Activity Index accounted as relative research effort of a particular country in any specific subject respect to global publications and explained. Mean of Indian Activity Index found here 90.29, which is quite good in terms of global research productivity. Enunciating the geographical distribution of research output in the field of open access social science literature, UK found to have highest number of papers followed by USA, Spain and China. India holds sixteenth position globally, second in Asia and top in Southeast Asia. This showed the potential and acceptance of Indian social science research in worldwide. The study describes the distribution of most popular source or channel of publication of Indian social science research and observed that 684 papers (57.24%) are contributed by 10 publications source. IIMB Management Review published the highest number of papers with 149 papers followed by Transportation Research Procedia and

Egyptian Journal of Forensic Sciences. Top ten institutions have been contributed 57.24% of total publication in social science research.

(Sudhier, K G and Abhila, I S; 2018), undertaken a study accounting 599 research articles published by the CDS researchers and summarized that, a highest number of publications was in the year 2008. Besides, the researcher found Kerala's developmental issues (32%) and industry, technology & development (26%) were the leading areas of research during the period of study. Determining the authorship pattern of the papers the study revealed that the single-authored papers (56.59%) are dominated over multi author contributions (43.41%). The degree of authorship collaboration is found to be 0.43. More than 66% of journal articles published are in home journals and 33.19% are published in foreign journals. Economic and Political Weekly, contributes the highest number of articles, 79 (34.50%) followed by Indian journal of Labour Economics with 7 (3.06%). The journal distribution pattern of the CDS publications does not follow the Bradford's distribution pattern as the study explores.

In a study (Tripathi et. Al; 2018) outlined the profile and trends of research output of Indian scholars in SSH for the ten year period 2005–2014. Research contributions are mainly in the form of research articles and book reviews; 62.1% of research output in 2005 was in the form of research articles; it grew to 81.9% of total research output in 2014. The number of book reviews decreased over the ten-year period. Collaborative research was the norm in SSH. The analysis also showed that collaborative research received more citations during the period of study. There were 1603 unique journals which published a total of 9525 research publications of Indian scholars in SSH disciplines in the ten-year period. There were 5136 research publications which received 39,787 citations in total; whereas 4390 publications did not receive any citations. There were 23 publications which accrued over 100 citations each. In total, these 23 research publications received 4007 citations out of total citation 39,787, an average of over 174 citations per article. English is the international language in which Indian researchers predominantly published their research work About 99.7% of articles were published in the English language during the ten-year period. Eleven (0.12%) research papers were published in French language and 10 (0.10) papers in the German language. The rest of the languages, Portuguese (0.04%), Russian (0.03%), Spanish (0.03%) and Croatian (0.01%) as medium of publication had less than twelve research publications during the period under study.

Scope and objective of the study:

The main objective of the study is measuring the research productivity of the journal Accounting, Organizations and Society from the period of 2005-2014 of Science Direct Database covering Top 25 hottest articles. The study includes total no of papers 1000 from Accounting Organizations and Society under the area Social Sciences. The key objectives of the present study are :

- i. To study Nature of Authorship pattern of publication:
- ii. Single Vs Multiple authored papers;
- iii. Geographic distribution of publication;
- iv. Growth of pattern of literatures;
- v. Degree of collaboration of authors;
- vi. Ranking pattern of papers;

- vii. Institutional contribution of papers;
- viii. The study of year wise distribution of citation; and
- ix. Understanding the trends in scholarly research output;

Research Methodology:

The top 25 hottest papers of the journal Accounting, Organizations and Society is indexed quarterly under Science Direct Database. The study undertaken all cited papers from the year 2005-2014 are included 1000 articles. The details of bibliographic information in each and every article such as, journal title, article title, number of authors considering 1st author, Authors affiliation with institutions, country of origin, year of publication, number of citations and ranking pattern using Ms-Excel spread sheet. Finally, all relevant data are stored, tabulated, assimilated in a logical order to draw inferences for the present work.

Data Analysis and interpretation:

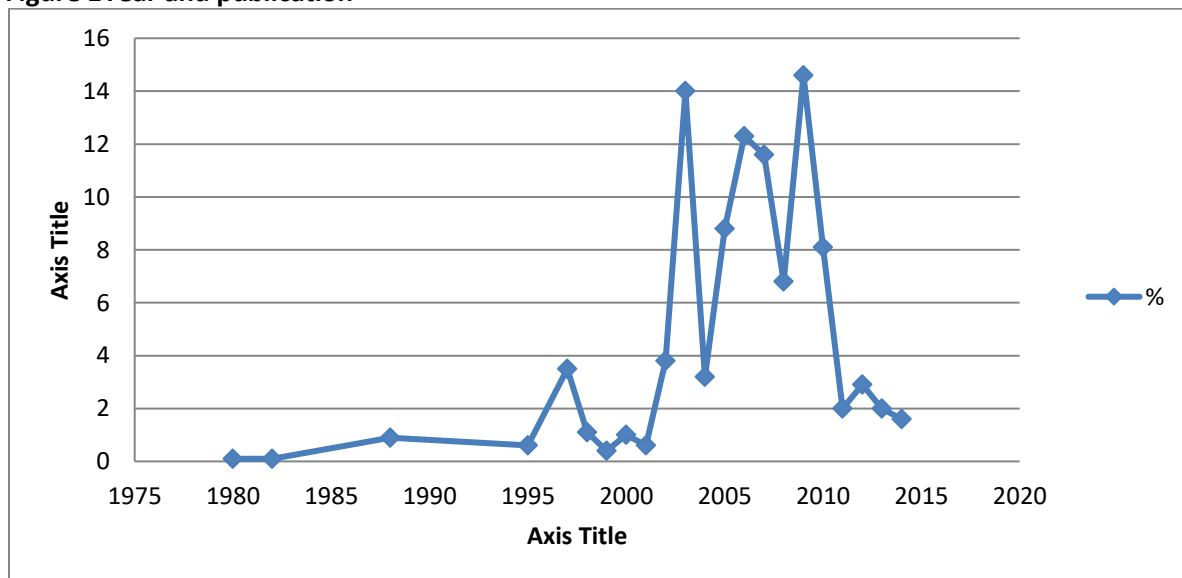
The process of evaluating and using analytical and logical reasoning is the need to examine each component of the data provided. This form of analysis is just one of the many steps that must be completed when conducting a research experiment. At the primary stage data from various sources is gathered, reviewed and then analyzed to form some sort findings or conclusion. The journal Accounting, Organizations and Society has included all the details during the year of 2005-2014 are evaluated such as year of publication, author's productivity, institutional affiliation, productive countries, citation patterns, pagination etc.

Table-1:chronological Distributionof papers published in source journal

Sl. No	Year	Total Papers Year -wise	%	C. F.	C. P.	Mean of papers per year	Rank
1	1980	1	0.1	1	0.1		19
2	1982	1	0.1	2	0.2		19
3	1988	9	0.9	11	1.1		16
4	1995	6	0.6	17	1.7		17
5	1997	35	3.5	52	5.2		9
6	1998	11	1.1	63	6.3		14
7	1999	4	0.4	67	6.7		18
8	2000	10	1	77	7.7		15
9	2001	6	0.6	83	8.3		17

10	2002	38	3.8	121	12.1	45.45	8
11	2003	140	14	261	26.1		2
12	2004	32	3.2	293	29.3		10
13	2005	88	8.8	381	38.1		5
14	2006	123	12.3	504	50.4		3
15	2007	116	11.6	620	62		4
16	2008	68	6.8	688	68.8		7
17	2009	146	14.6	834	83.4		1
18	2010	81	8.1	915	91.5		6
19	2011	20	2	935	93.5		12
20	2012	29	2.9	964	96.4		11
21	2013	20	2	984	98.4		12
22	2014	16	1.6	1000	100		13
Coverage of the period-22 years		1000	100	1000	100		*
Grand Total -22 years		1000	100	1000	100		*

Figure 1Year and publication



NB-There was no continuity in the publication of the journal.(1981,1983-1987.1989-94 & 1996).

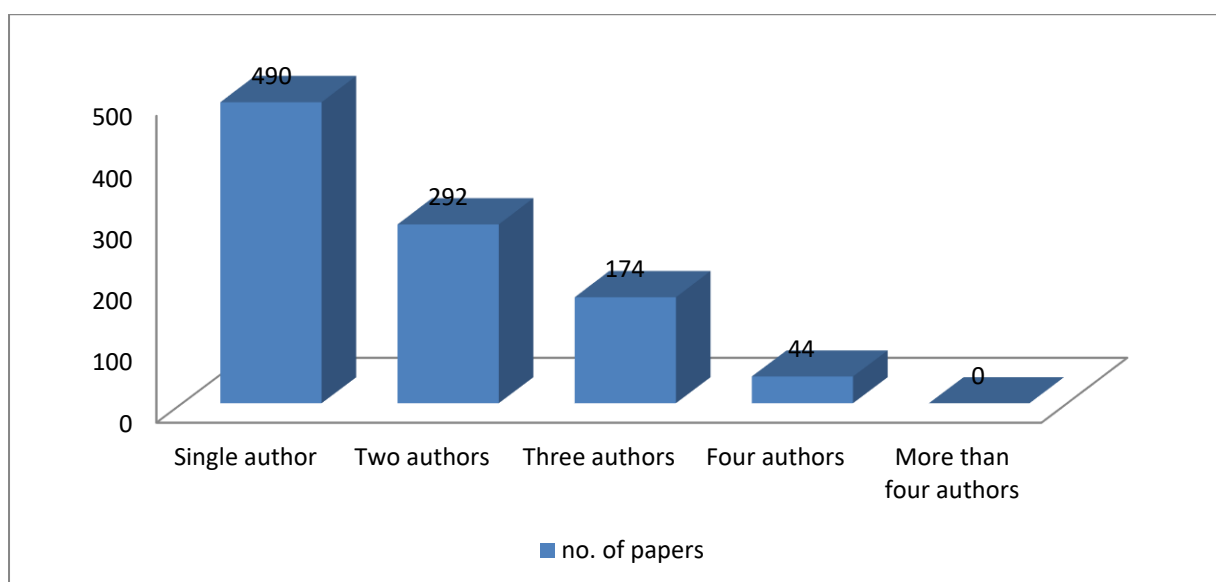
Table 1 displays that, the total no of articles of present research work is original published work In Accounting, Organizations and society of the period 2005-2014..It covers 22 years ie 1980-2014 (1000) papers. The table displays that, the equal no of articles in the year displayed at 1980 & 1982 (1) article, 1995 & 2001 (6) and another in 2011 & 2013 (20) articles, which is (0.1), (2) and

(0.6) percentage respectively of the total citations of the study. The minimum number of papers were in the year 1980 & 1982 and the maximum number of paper of the year 2009 with 146 papers, which is(14.6 %) in the year .The mean of published papers per year was 45.45.

Table-2 : Authorship pattern and degree of Collaboration of papers

SI No	Authorship pattern of papers	No. of Papers	Degree of collaboration	%	C. F.	C. P.	Rank
1	Single author	490	1.96	49	490	49	1
2	Two authors	292		29.2	782	78.2	2
3	Three authors	174		17.4	956	17.4	3
4	Four authors	44		4.4	1000	4.4	4
6	More than four authors	*		*	*	*	*
Grand total		1000		100	1000	100	*

Figure-2 Authorship pattern and degree of Collaboration of papers



The extent of collaboration in research can be measured with the help of multi authored papers using the formula given by Subramanian. The degree of collaboration is defined as the ratio of the number of collaborative research paper to the total number of research papers in the discipline during a certain period of time. It is expressed as where; C' is the degree of collaboration in a discipline. N_m is the number of multiple-authored research papers in the discipline published during a year ' N_s ' is the number of single authored research papers in the discipline published. The table-2 reveals that the value of the degree of collaboration was 1.96

Sl. No	Name of Author	Affiliation to Institution	No. of papers		J. F.	Rank	Average paper per author		Average papers per institutions	
1	Robert H Chenhall	Monash University	6	5.6	6					
2	Jean-François Henri	Université Laval	4	5.4	10					
3	Henri, J.F	Université Laval	2	2.2	32					
4	Kim Langfield-Smith	Monash University	1	2.1	53					
5	Hanne Nørreklit	Aarhus School of Business	9	1.9	72					
6	Stuart M. Cooper	Aston University	9	1.9	91					
7	Sarah E Bonner	University of Southern California	6	1.6	107					
8	Chenhall, R.H.	Monash University	5	1.5	22					
9	Christopher D Ittner	University of Pennsylvania	3	1.3	35					
10	Patricia J. Arnold	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	3	1.3	48					

1	1	Rache I F. Baskerville	Universi ty of Auckland	3	1 .3	61		3.55	3.75
2	1	Baske rville, R.F.	Universi ty of Auckland	2	1 .2	73			
3	1	Coope r, S.M	Aston University	2	1 .2	85			
4	1	Gray, R	Universi ty of St. Andrews,	2	1 .2	97			
5	1	Hofst ede, G	Universi ty of Tilburg,	2	1 .2	09			
6	1	Laux, C	Goethe- University Frankfurt,	2	1 .2	21			
7	1	Sikka, P.	Universi ty of Essex	2	1 .2	33			
8	1	Thom as Ahrens	Universi ty of Warwick	2	1 .2	45			
9	1	Arnol d, P.J.	Universi ty of Wisconsin- Milwaukee	1	1 .1	56	0		
0	2	Peter Armstrong	Universi ty of Keele	1	1 .1	67	0		
total	T	No of authors-20	No of Affiliation institute-20	67	3 6.7	67			
	o	No of	No of Affiliation	6					

thers	authors 261	institute -246	33	3.3	33			
rand total	No of authors 281	No of Affiliation institute -266	000	1 00	000			

Where degree of collaboration in a discipline $C = Nm / (Nm + Ns)$

Nm=number of multi authored papers in the discipline

Ns=number of single papers in the discipline

Here Nm =510

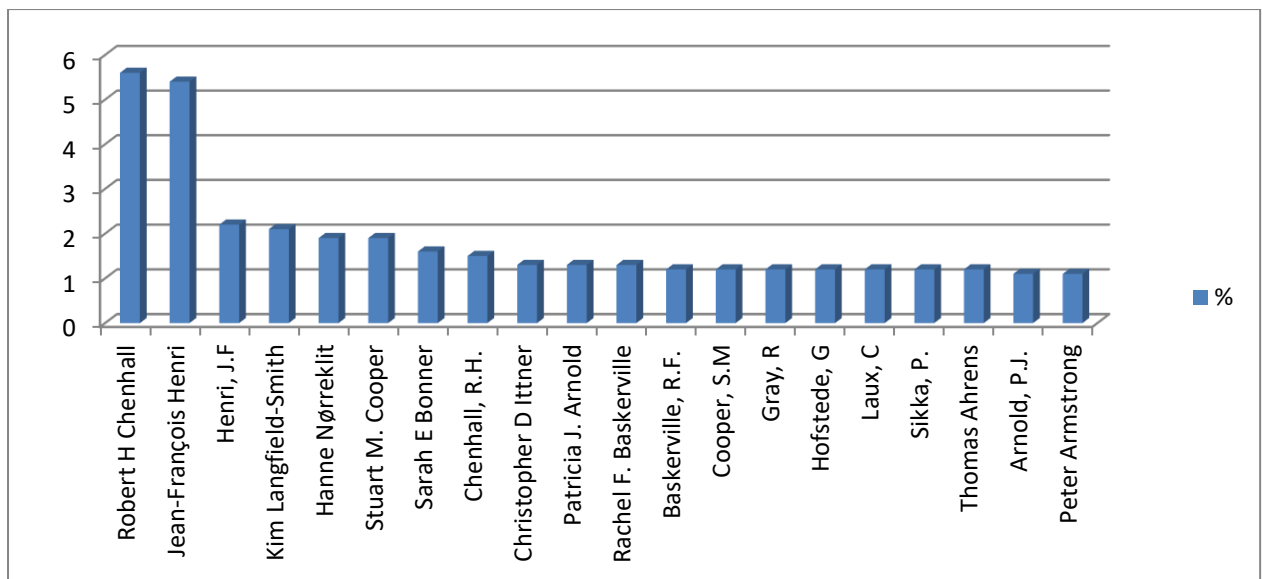
Ns=490

$C = 510 / (510 + 490) = 1.96$ Thus the degree of collaboration (C) during the overall 10 years (2005-2014) is 1.96 actually (2005-2014).

The table shows that, in the 10 years of the period the single authorship article and higher and predominant over multi authorship'

Table 3: Top 20 Contributing Authors and Institutional Affiliation

Figure-3 Top 20 Contributing Authors and Institutional Affiliation



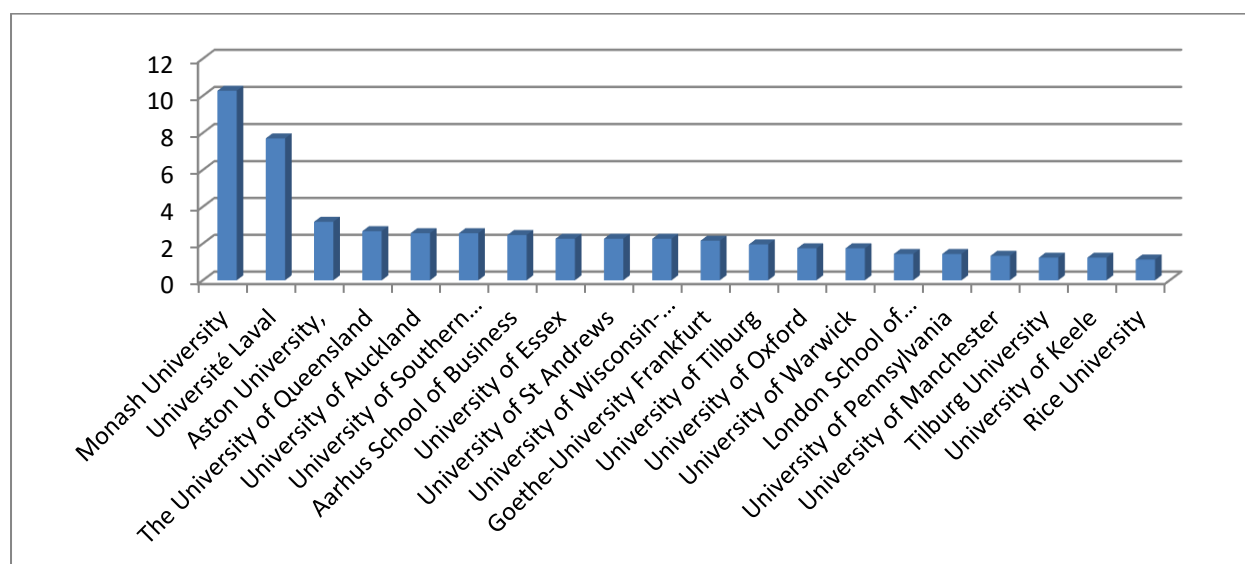
It is examined that the total number of contributors (281) are affiliated with institutions (266) found under the present study accounting 1000 papers. The productivity of top 20 authors along with their institutional affiliation, which evidently shows that, the author' Robert H Chenhall'

contributed a highest 56 number of papers that accounts(5.6%) of the sample with rank 1, followed by 'Jean-François Henri' ,54 (5.4%), 'Henri, J.F'22 (2.2%)' Kim Langfield-Smith' 21(2.1%), 'Hanne Nørreklit' and 'Stuart M. Cooper' 19 (1.9%), and other fourteen authors out of top twenty authors contributed 11-16 papers individually as table 3 indicates. The above cited authors literature was counted taking in to consideration the number of their contributions during the period of the study. The top twenty authors were identified as prolific authors with the range of their contribution falls between 11-56 papers.

Table-4 Top 20 Productive Institutions

Sl no	Name of institution	Name of country	No of papers	%	C.F
1	Monash University	Australia	100	10.27	100
2	Université Laval	Canada	75	7.70	175
3	Aston University,	UK	31	3.18	206
4	The University of Queensland	Australia	26	2.67	232
5	University of Auckland	News land	25	2.56	257
6	University of Southern California	USA	25	2.56	282
7	Aarhus School of Business	Denmark	24	2.46	306
8	University of Essex	UK	22	2.26	328
9	University of St Andrews	UK	22	2.26	350
10	University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee	USA	22	2.26	372
11	Goethe-University Frankfurt	Germany	21	2.15	393
12	University of Tilburg	The Netherlands	19	1.95	412
13	University of Oxford	UK	17	1.74	429
14	University of Warwick	UK	17	1.74	446
15	London School of Economics and Political Science	UK	14	1.43	460
16	University of Pennsylvania	USA	14	1.43	474
17	University of Manchester	UK	13	1.33	487
18	Tilburg University	The Netherlands	12	1.23	499
19	University of Keele	UK	12	1.23	511
20	Rice University	US	11	1.13	522
No of total publication of 20 institutions			522	52.2	522
others	159 institutions		451	45.1	973
Total	27 data not available institution	Data not available-20 on country	27	2.7	1000
Grand Total	206		1000	100	1000

Figure-4 **Top 20 Productive Institutions**



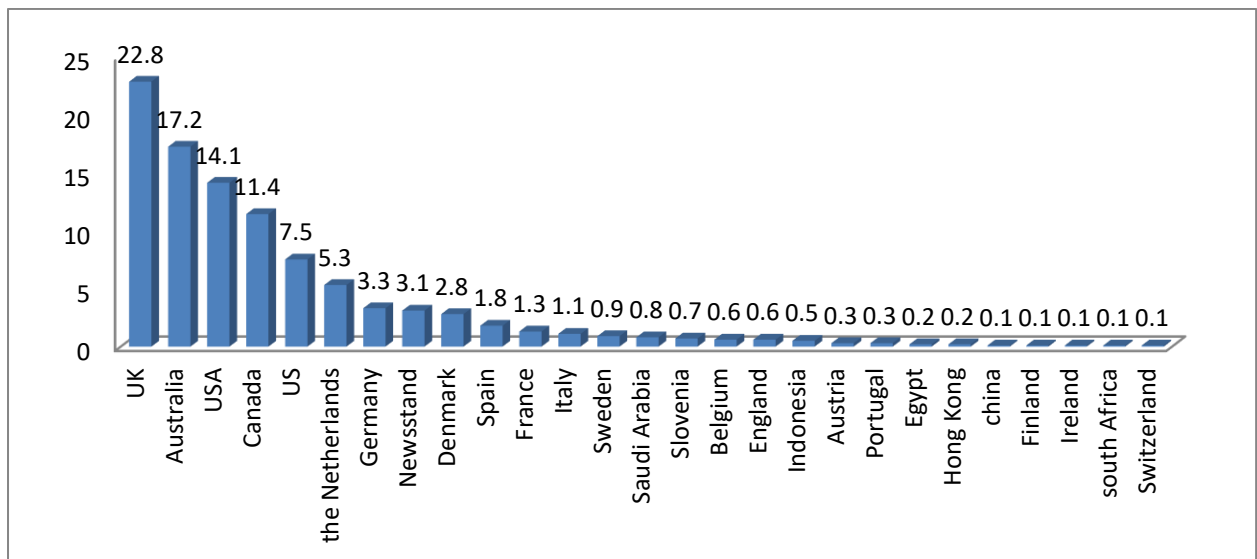
With a view to focus over estimation on institutional share in research productivity the table no 4 indicates that Australian institutions are in fact one of the major players in research publication activities all over the world. The table clear-cut shows and denotes that Monash University of Australia victoriously occupied a commanding place with the highest share 100 (10.27%) papers published in the journal ,followed by Université Laval Canada 75 (7.70%), . Aston University and The University of Queensland, Uk, and Australia, 31 (3.18%) and 26 (2.67%) respectively.Each appearing University of Auckland, having with 25 (2.56%) appearance in the journal, are also ranked among the top 20 prolific institutions. These institutions play a key role in research productivity and deserve a special attention among the global institutions of importance..

Table-5 : Ranking of Productive Countries

SI No	Name of Country	No. of papers	%	C. F.	C. P.	Rank
1	UK	228	22.8	228	22.8	1
2	Australia	172	17.2	400	40	2
3	USA	141	14.1	541	54.1	3
4	Canada	114	11.4	655	65.5	4
5	US	75	7.5	730	73	5
6	the Netherlands	53	5.3	783	78.3	6
7	Germany	33	3.3	816	81.6	7
8	Newsstand	31	3.1	847	84.7	8
9	Denmark	28	2.8	875	87.5	9
10	Spain	18	1.8	893	89.3	10
11	France	13	1.3	906	90.6	11
12	Italy	11	1.1	917	91.7	12
13	Sweden	9	0.9	926	92.6	13
14	Saudi Arabia	8	0.8	934	93.4	14
15	Slovenia	7	0.7	941	94.1	15
16	Belgium	6	0.6	947	94.7	16

17	England	6	0.6	953	95.3	16
18	Indonesia	5	0.5	958	95.8	17
19	Austria	3	0.3	961	96.1	18
20	Portugal	3	0.3	964	96.4	18
21	Egypt	2	0.2	966	96.6	19
22	Hong Kong	2	0.2	968	96.8	19
23	china	1	0.1	969	96.9	20
24	Finland	1	0.1	970	97	20
25	Ireland	1	0.1	971	97.1	20
26	south Africa	1	0.1	972	97.2	20
27	Switzerland	1	0.1	973	97.3	20
Data not available		27	2.7	1000	100	*
Grand total		1000	100	1000	100	*

Figure-5 Ranking of Productive Countries



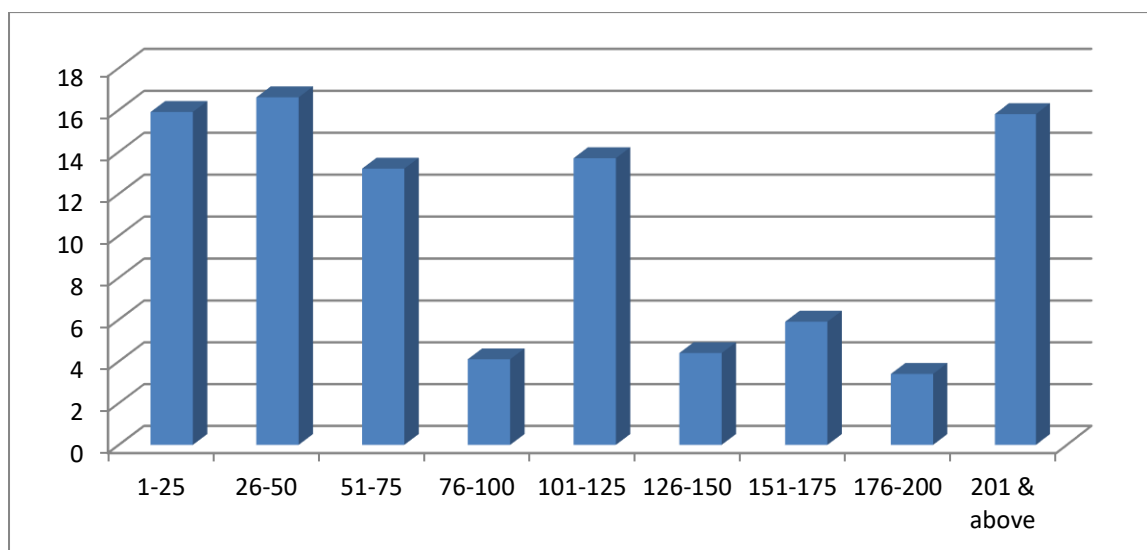
The table 5 indicates the artful assessment of the geographical distribution of papers which prominently assures that , UK is the most dominant country with a major contribution 228 papers out of 1000 papers, which constitutes (22.8 %)of whole sample rank (1), preceded by Australia, USA, Canada and US adds 172 (17.2%),141 (14.1%) ,114(11.4%),75(7.5) number of papers which collectively found as same as respectively got 2nd,,3rd , 4th and 5th rank. Due to non -availability of information in the source regarding the country of origin of certain research papers the researcher did not able to add the name of the country of reaming 27 papers as shown in table no 5. Finally, it could be worthwhile to point out herethat, the research output in UK is benchmarking and remarkable over rest part of the world.

Table-6 : Citation Pattern

SI No	Citation Pattern	No. of papers	%	C.F.	C. P.
1	1-25	159	15.9	159	15.9

2	26-50	166	16.6	325	32.5
3	51-75	132	13.2	457	45.7
4	76-100	41	4.1	498	49.8
5	101-125	137	13.7	635	63.5
6	126-150	44	4.4	679	67.9
7	151-175	59	5.9	738	73.8
8	176-200	34	3.4	772	77.2
9	201 & above	158	15.8	930	93
No citation		70	7	1000	*
Grand total		1000	100	100	100

Figure-6 Citation Pattern



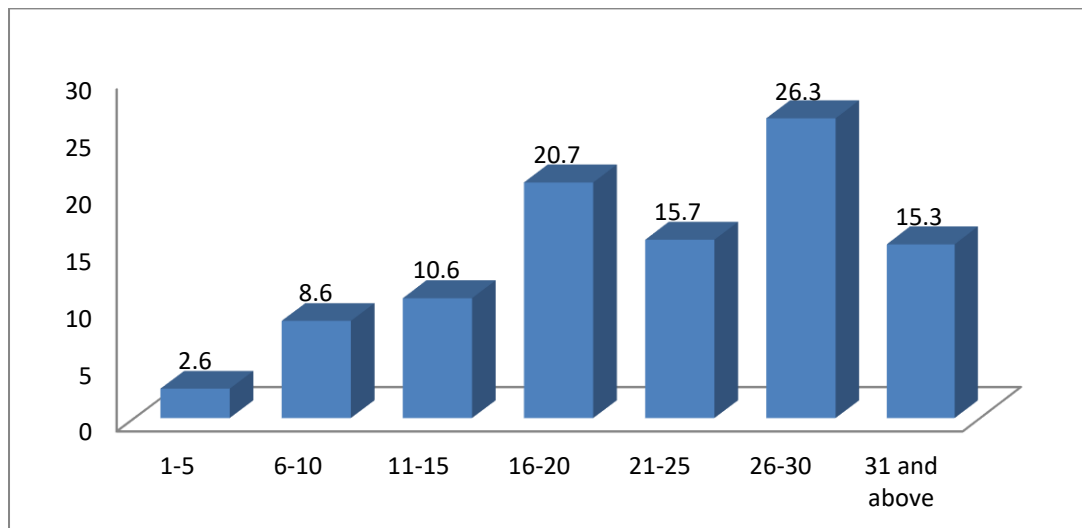
In view of the table no 6 it is notably explored the citation pattern of papers assimilated for the present work. For convenience, the scholar has classified the citation count in to 9 equal ranges which denote that, a maximum share 166 (16.6 %) papers carry citations 26-50, While the minimum citation of papers 34 (3.4%) were found with papers citations 176-200. This table indicates that, about 70 papers citation not available in the journal.

Table-7 : Pattern of page

Sl No	Pattern of Pagation	No. of papers	%	C.F.	C. P.	Rank
1	1-5	26	2.6	26	2.6	7
2	6-10	86	8.6	112	11.2	6
3	11-15	106	10.6	218	21.8	5
4	16-20	207	20.7	425	42.5	2
5	21-25	157	15.7	582	58.2	3

6	26-30	263	26.3	845	84.5	1
7	31 and above	153	15.3	998	99.8	4
Not available-2 pages		2	0.2	1000	100	*
Grand Total		1000	100	1000	100	*

Figure-7 **Pattern of page**



The extent of pagination pattern of papers undertaken for the study is presented in the table no 7. The range of pagination is grouped under 7 identical classes for clarity and better understanding and it denotes that the largest 263 (26.3) number of papers carry pages 26-30 stood rank 1st, followed by ranking 2nd, 3rd and 4th determine number of papers. 207 (20.7), 157 (15.7) and 153 (15.3) respectively carries the pagination pattern 16-20, 21-25 and more than 31. Besides, 106 papers have page 11-15, 86 papers have 6-10 and 26 papers have page 1-5 which confirm their rank 5th, 6th and 7th accordingly as the above table elucidates.

Major Findings:

i. The table no 1 shows that, the highest no of papers 146 (14.6) which is more than one sixth of the sample stood 1st rank are indexed in top 25 hottest papers database during the year 2009 in the area of Social sciences is commendable, followed by 140 (14%) papers from the year 2003 at the 2nd rank and the 3rd rank took place with papers 123 (12.3%) in the year 2006 respectively.

ii. The degree of collaboration (C) of the authors during the 10 years (2005-2014) the study found 1.96. The table 2 indicates that, the single authorship papers are higher and predominant over multi authorship pattern.

iii. The table 3 examined that, the author 'Robert H Chenhall' of 'Monash University' contributed a highest 56 number of papers that accounts (5.6%) of the sample got rank 1, followed by 'Jean-

François Henri', ' Henri, J.F' of different institutions such as : Université Laval (2), Monash University ranked 2nd, 3rd and 4th adding 54,22,21 papers to their credit and plays a dominating role among other contributing authors.

iv. The table no 4 shows that, ranking of institutional contributors is one of the vital scholarly approach undertaken for the present study focused that, Monash University of Australia has produced a largest no of papers is 100 (10.27%) in the journal undertaken for the present study.

v. UK and Australia found to be most productive countries placed in rank 1st and 2nd accounting the highest number of papers 228 and 172 produced at their credit is found admiring shows table no 4.

vi. The table number 6 is destined to explore citation pattern of papers assimilated for the present research work. For convenience, the scholar has classified the citation count in to a maximum share 166 (16.6%) papers carries citations 26-50, where as only 34 (3.4%) papers are highly cited i.e. 176-200 citations per paper. Besides, the point to be noted that ,14 percent papers carries no citations at all is to be considered dismissive and disparity to apposite trend as the study discloses.

vii. The range of pagination is grouped under 7 classes for clarity and better understanding and it denotes that, the largest 263 (26.3%) papers carry pages 26-30 stood rank 1st, followed by ranking 2nd, 3rd and 4th determines number of papers 207 (20.7%),157 (15.7%) and 153 (15.3%) which carries 16-20,21-25 and 31 and above, respectively (table no-7) denotes.

Conclusion:

The journal Accounting, Organizations and Society published 1000 articles during the period of the study 2005-2014, was undertaken from Science Direct Bibliographic Database as the data source. From the primary examination it is found that the journal and book review papers appeared to be most cited documents type. Journals contributed about 80% of the cited literature and book review about 20% most of the cited journals. The work earnestly hope the present study will create a knowledge hub for the future researchers, scholars and library managers for their research practices and collection building in libraries.

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